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ABORIGINAL SITES IN AND NEAR "TEAOGA," NOW ATHENS, PENNSYLVANIA

BY LOUISE WELLES MURRAY

PART II

IN the first part of this paper we treated of the aboriginal remains from Athens, Pa., southward along the lower course of the Chemung River and on the west side of the Susquehanna to the neighborhood of Ulster (see map of the region, fig. 48, here reproduced from Part I). Crossing the long bridge over the Susquehanna at the latter place to New Sheshequin, we turn south to visit the Hornbrook site, explored and described by Andrew Delpeuch. But while on the bridge, look south toward Layman's Island immediately below, on which, as on all the river islands, is considerable evidence of Algonkian occupation. On the north end Paul Scott recently found a very old fireplace evidencing long use, and the Delpeuch collection has pot lids, celts, war clubs, and the fragment of a small Algonkian pot shown at the middle left of figure 49. The village site (No. 12) on Hornbrook Creek marks the southern limit of our survey. It is close to a fine spring at the crossing of the old Indian trail, and absolutely pre-Iroquoian. In addition to the artifacts, shown in the lower half of figure 49, which include steatite and ceremonial objects, there has been found every sort of implement for agricultural purposes and home use. An unusual one at the upper right of the illustration has been named a "mushroom muller." The artifacts to the right of this are from the Coveleski collection, the small celt with the perforation, also the argillite spear and the trade bead which were found in the same grave. In the center of the plate is a concretion often called a "clay dog," and mistaken for an Indian effigy. The beveled celt is from the Macafee site hereafter to be noted, the black spear-head from the Mather site in Ulster, the rough celt and the grooved

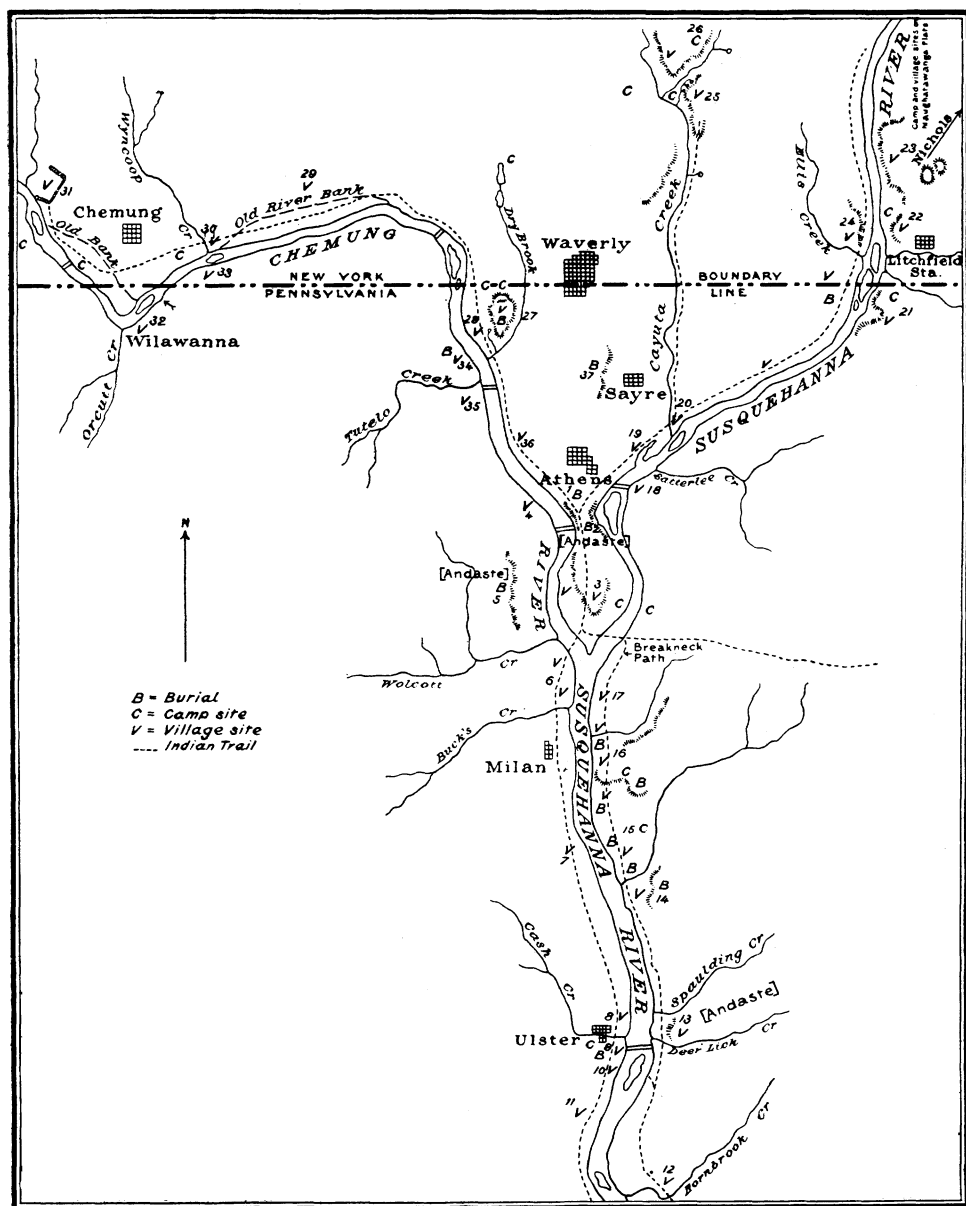


FIG. 48.—Sketch map showing aboriginal sites in the region of "Teaoga," now Athens, Pa.

battle axe from Layman's Island, all belonging to the Delpauch collection.

Returning toward the bridge, from the Gore flats came a large,

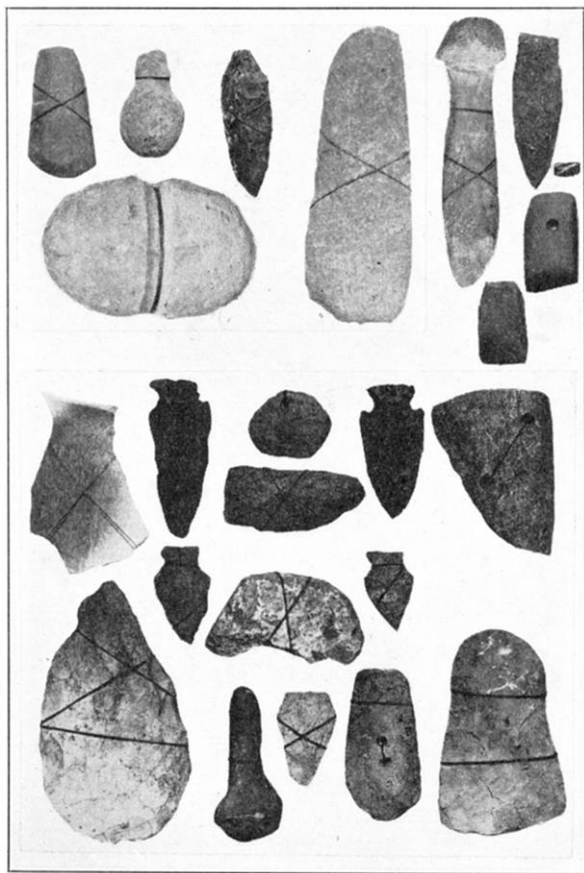


FIG. 49.—Algonkian artifacts from Hornbrook and Sheshequin sites.

highly polished steatite tube, five inches in length, suggesting Ohio "mound builders" (D in fig. 44, of Part I), also the straight tube-pipe (B in the same plate). These tubes are both unusual types.

There has been found by various collectors evidence of continued occupation for about two miles north on the broad river flats (Sites

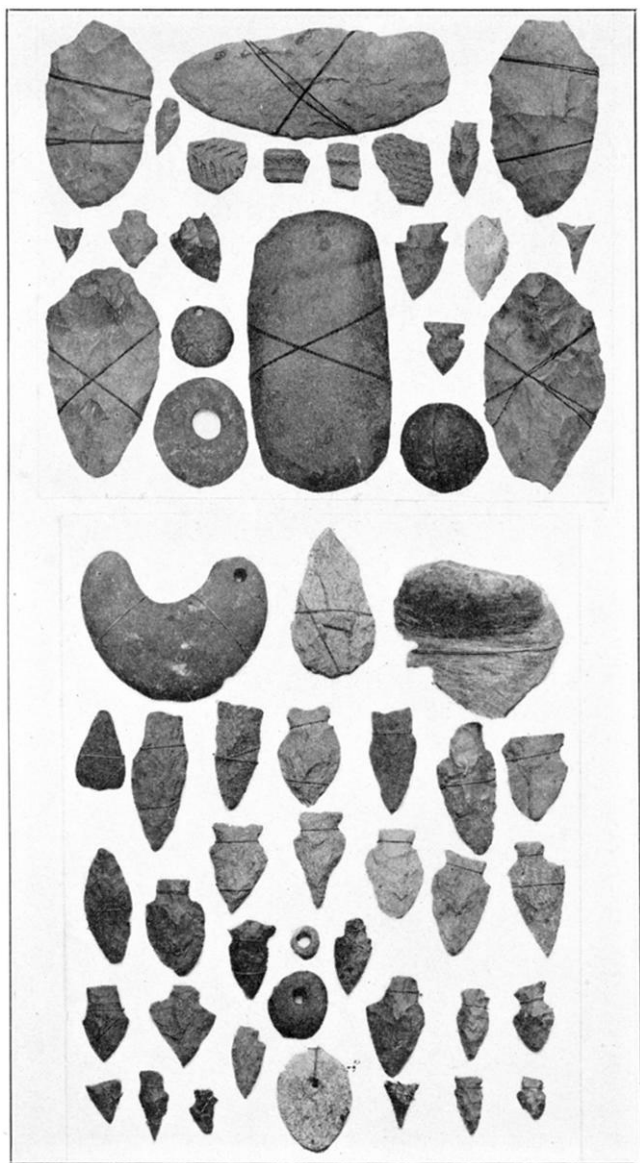


FIG. 50.—Objects from archaic Algonkian site at Sheshequin, including unusual amulets.

14, 15, and 16). Just opposite Ulster Mr. Moorehead found traces of Andaste and late Algonkian occupation on the same site. Typical Andaste potsherds were found in the shell pit; and no doubt here was long ago found the wonderful Andaste pot in the private collection of John W. Coddington of Towanda, reproduced in Wren's *Appalachian Pottery*. Countless artifacts have been gathered here for years, only to be scattered with no recorded data. The large Delpuch collection showing many cultures is not arranged according to culture. There are several early collections in Tioga Point Museum recorded only as "from Sheshequin," gathered by Snyder, Gore, and Jenny, long since dead, and consisting almost entirely of Algonkian artifacts. Figure 50 shows one of these collections, known only as from "Sheshequin camp," the points and knives being nearly all of rhyolite or common stone. The ceremonial objects are unusual both in material and shape, especially the lower one which glistens with mica. At the top of the same figure is part of the Litzelman collection from their own garden (Site 13) on a ridge or sunny knoll overlooking the river. The knife or scraper suggests the semilunar knife of the far north or the as yet undetermined Algonkian type, and is very similar to one from Hornbrook, as is also the round pendant, both of which when found, the collectors say, showed inlaid decoration of bits of mother of pearl. The double-grooved ball at the lower right may have been a sinew dresser.

Returning to the river flats, the artifacts are from John Covelski's collection in the Museum, which includes many more artifacts of varied use and varied cultures. Figure 51 shows a part of a large cache of slate spear heads disclosed and broken by an ice flood in the spring of 1920, the material from a ledge only a few rods away. The same plate shows steatite and some of the crudest artifacts found in our whole survey; yet there is some indication in the spear points of trade material, and the greatest variety in shape, with a small proportion of late Iroquois triangular points. Much of the older culture came from a refuse pit on the Cranmer farm some distance north of the bridge. The burial sites, in every instance close to the villages, were all disclosed by floods and no notes taken.

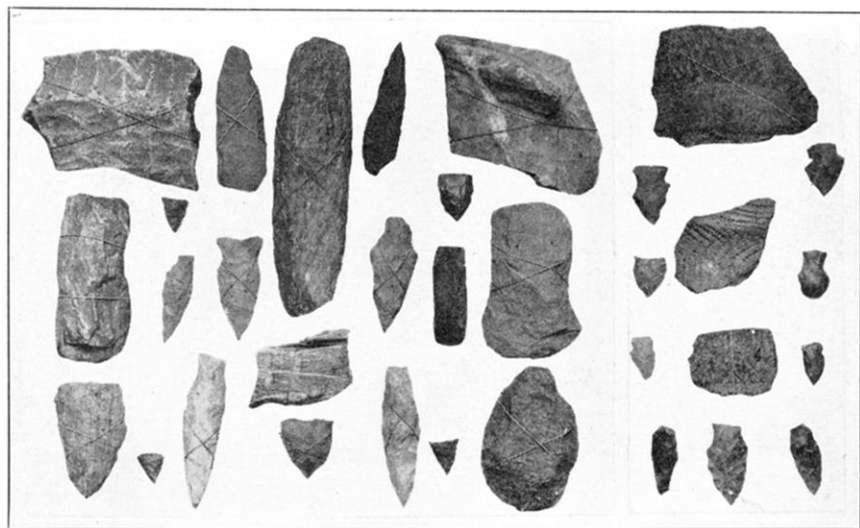
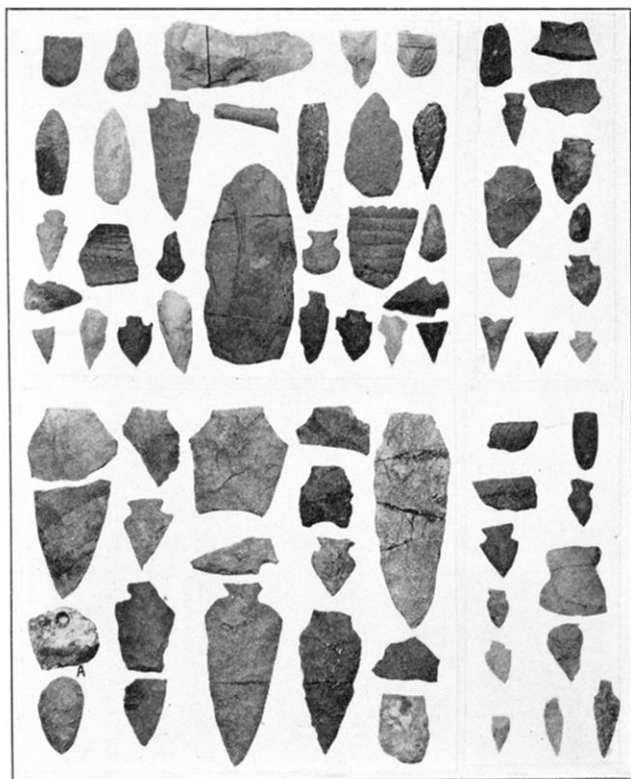


FIG. 51.—Crudest implements and oldest local material found on Sheshequin flats.
Coveleski Collection.

The Coveleski collection has an unusual number of rubbing stones and countless broken celts; and there are many indications that these flats were in early times a great workshop and that occupation was not transient. At the extreme upper end (Site 17), on the Macafee flats, are repeated evidences of a village of long continuance and of busy workmen. Flint chips abound; caches of arrow points and many drills have been found. Tradition tells of a thirty-foot circle here of flat stones, laid regularly with the stones pointing toward the center, supposed to indicate "an ossuary, or ceremonial outfit." Investigation has been in vain, and even the Susquehanna Archeological Expedition found here no traces of burial. Very recent investigation, with the writer present, revealed from the river bank, here very high, four fireplaces in a row, four to six feet apart, and two feet below the surface; but only a few broken arrow points were found. The writer has long believed this to be an Andaste as well as an Algonkian site.

All the way along the river flats the innumerable broken celts and pestles as well as steatite fragments are noticeable. One mica ornament and many fragments of butterfly ceremonials are in the Coveleski collection in the Museum, which is notable for the use of local material, the scarcity of Iroquois types, and possibly pre-Algonkian implements. "Why are so many banner or butterfly stones found broken?" asks the collector.

Here the old trail, named by the first white man "the break-neck path," goes over a steep mountain whose base is the river's edge, and for a few miles there is no possible place for a village or camp. Once over, on the Baldwin farm just across from old Teaoga have been found many small knives or celts of black slate, showing unusual workmanship. As the river flats widen, from the Harrington farm virtually to the Sayre bridge, is a continuous Algonkian site, again long inhabited and with little evidence of later occupation. The arrow maker plied his trade on the present Fair Grounds, also close to the highway at the end of the Sayre bridge; and his arrows were all hafted or barbed. A burial site just south of the Athens bridge is almost washed away,¹ but many

¹ Just opposite this on the west side of the river at the back of the Harris and Ahbe lots is sufficient evidence of an Iroquois burial site (shown in Lewis Rinebold's collection) to justify further investigation.

Algonkian potsherds have been found, and some pipe fragments (see Walline collection in Museum), some of which are reproduced (top, fig. 52). Satterlee Creek shows both village and camp sites for some distance from the mouth (Site 18), see Webb collection shown in figure 52, archaic Algonkian. Along the bank above

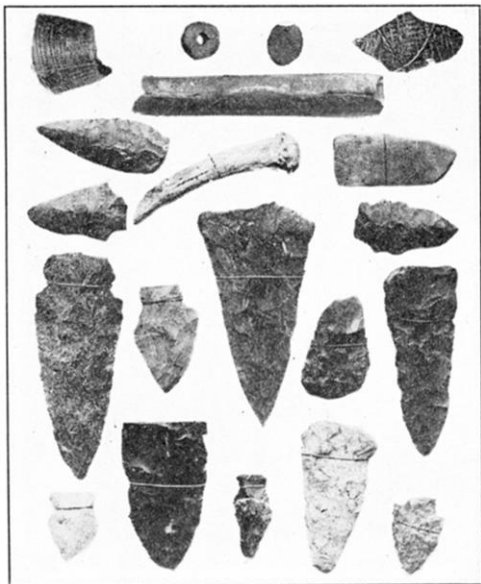


FIG. 52.—Objects from an archaic Algonkian site; near the top a tubular copper bead.

have recently been found steatite fragments, banner stones, rough celts, and an unusual type of spear, suggesting prehistoric occupation, notable for the variety of materials.

The Rinebold collection shows, from the river edge of the Harrington farm, a large mortar of unusual depth, and a tube bead of copper (shown in fig. 52) similar to those found by Mr. Skinner at Upper Queen Esther's Flats and made, evidently, by beating the metal into a thin plate and then rolling. These are possibly Algonkian artifacts like those from New York State, noted by Dr. Beauchamp.

There is an old ferry near the mouth of Satterlee Creek. Crossing and turning north a few rods we may visit the Susquehanna

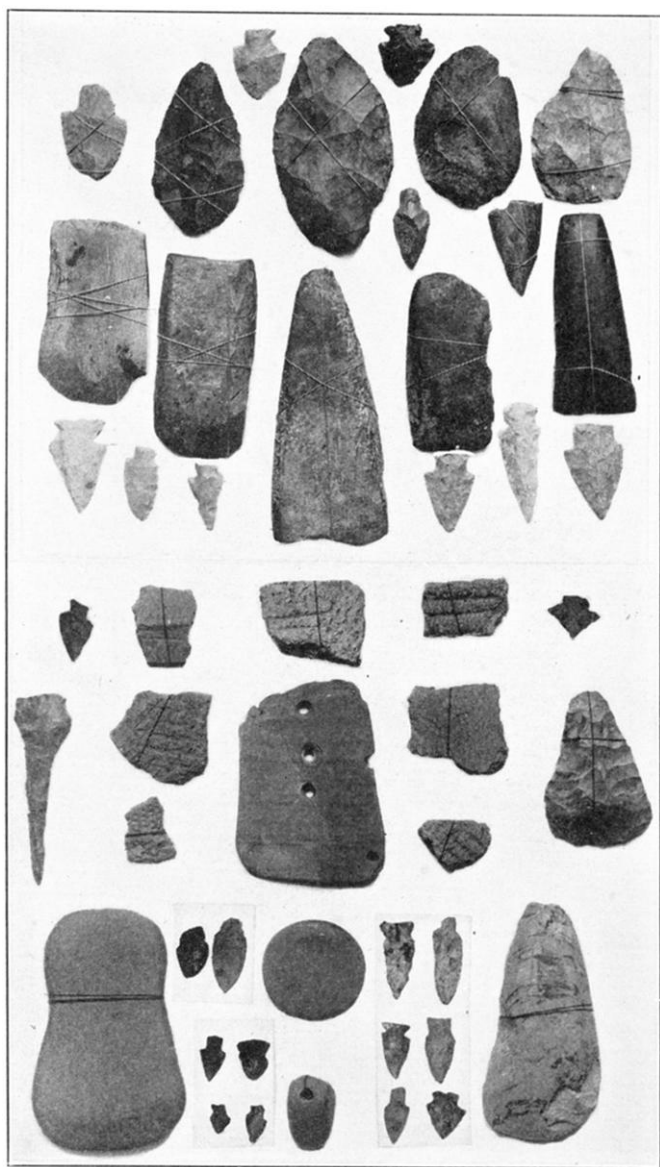


FIG. 53.—Some unusual Algonkian artifacts from Site 19; one-third original size.
Tozer and Johnson Collections.

Cove site (No. 19), from which have been gathered desultory collections for over one hundred years, long ago carried out of the locality in ignorance of the fact that "the scattering of a collection from one site is the destruction of just so much knowledge." While practically no observations have been taken, there are in the Museum good collections and many single objects, all pre-Iroquoian. Algonkian potsherds, rectangular celts, the gouge, knives, hafted and barbed points, rough stone celts, and a few unusual ceremonials, especially the small pendant, are seen in figure 53. This may have been a camp site but shows long usage, and many large implements were removed years ago.

We are on the Owego trail and, following it for about a mile, we reach a village site of much interest at the mouth of Cayuta Creek, in one of those sharp, easily defensible angles that the red man loved (Site 20). As far as known, the collectors on this site (Delaney brothers, Lang, and Wolcott) have been few but faithful, and their finds are in the Museum or have been studied by the writer. The rough grooved axe, sinew dresser, and triple-grooved plummet of Rhode Island type, celts of many shapes and materials, odd knives and spears, some problematical artifacts, many drills, hafted and barbed points, an effigy pipe fragment, one-hole ceremonial objects, and a small proportion of triangular points, also the native copper earring, evidently of Indian workmanship, are well shown in the accompanying figures (54 and 55). There are some long points like most of those found on West Branch, more hafted than barbed small points, and a number with the bifurcated base occasionally found in Pennsylvania, as also in Ohio and the adjacent states. No argillite or rhyolite is found here, but most of the barbed arrows are of rough stone, of local material. Possibly from a later occupation, there are many jasper points—red, yellow, and cream—and quantities of jasper chips found nowhere else, indicating a finishing shop for jasper brought from the quarries on the lower Susquehanna. There is one exquisite bird point of transparent flint that the collector said must have been made by some youth as a charm for his sweetheart. The large piece of steatite with serrated edge and many perforations seems problematical. Many rough tomahawks

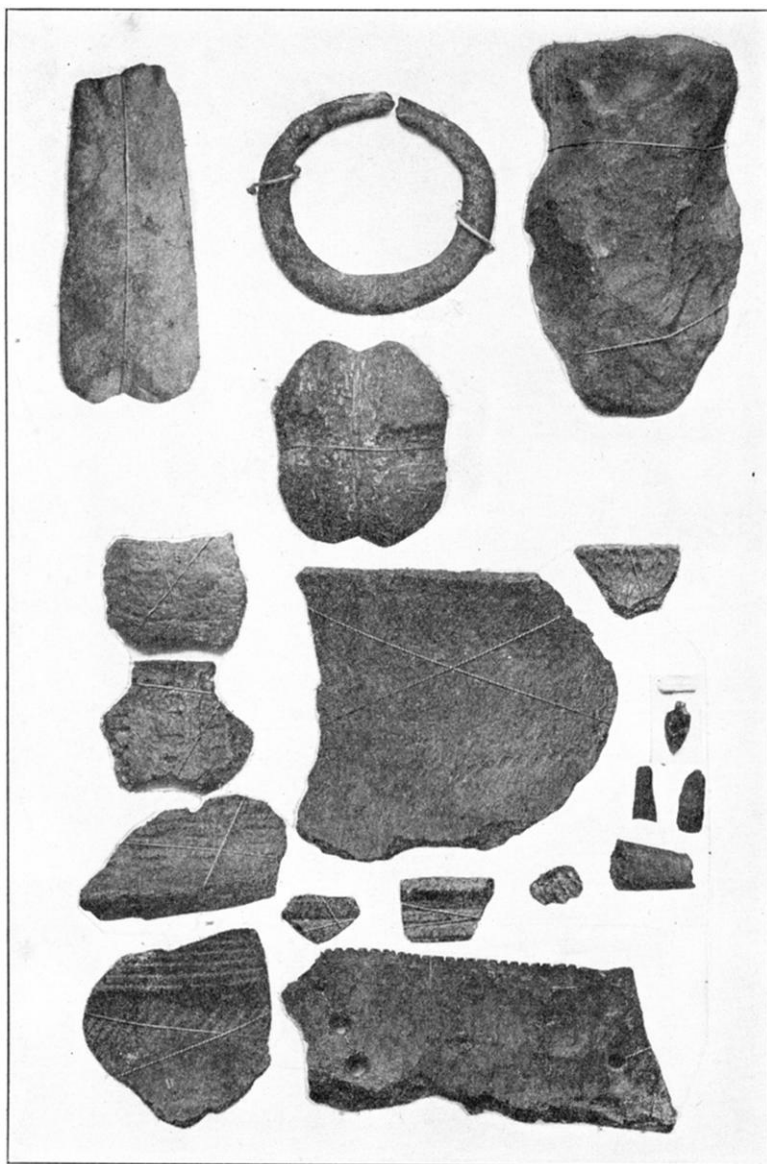


FIG. 54.—Unusual Algonkian artifacts from the mouth of Cayuta Creek; at the top a copper earring, probably of native manufacture.

or hoes, mullers, hammers, and unusual, deep lapstones betoken an agricultural and industrial life. The large pottery fragment is almost identical in shape and decoration with one from Queen Esther's Flats, four miles away, except that inside and out it is

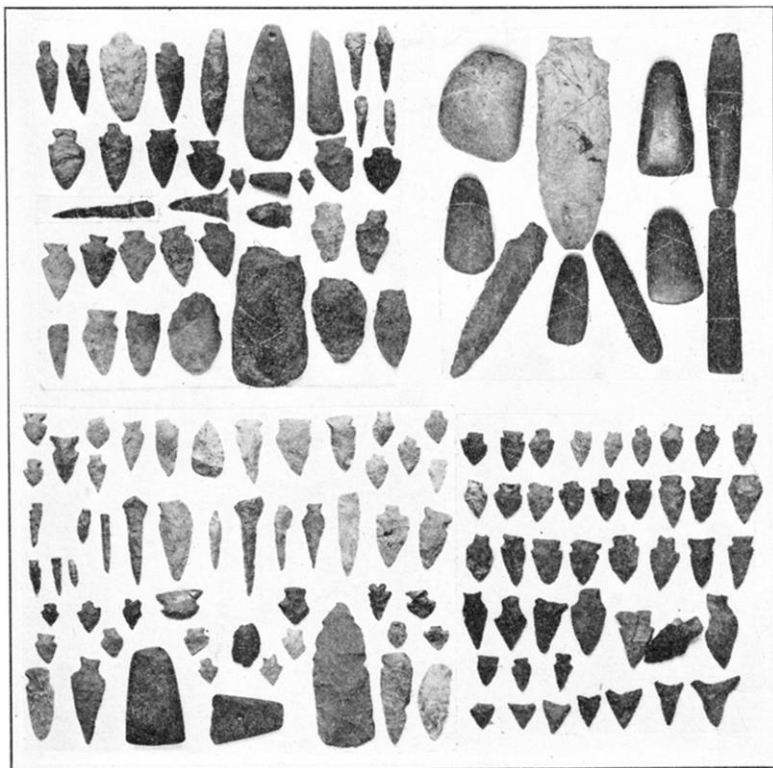


FIG. 55.—Algonkian artifacts from the mouth of Cayuta Creek; one-third actual size.
From the Wolcott, Delaney, and Lang Collections.

covered with yellow clay, the middle layer being black; it shows no sign of use. The other sherds throughout are of yellow-colored clay mixed with an unusual amount of mica, thus forming a distinct group. The Algonkian rim decorations are in great variety, some extending inside more than an inch.

"This trail was dotted with villages," and only a mile farther up is the State Line site that shows an older culture and a well-defined

burial site, perhaps established by the inhabitants at the mouth of the creek. From the Wolcott collection, the arrows, all barbed, are of rhyolite, common slate, and stone. There are also a number

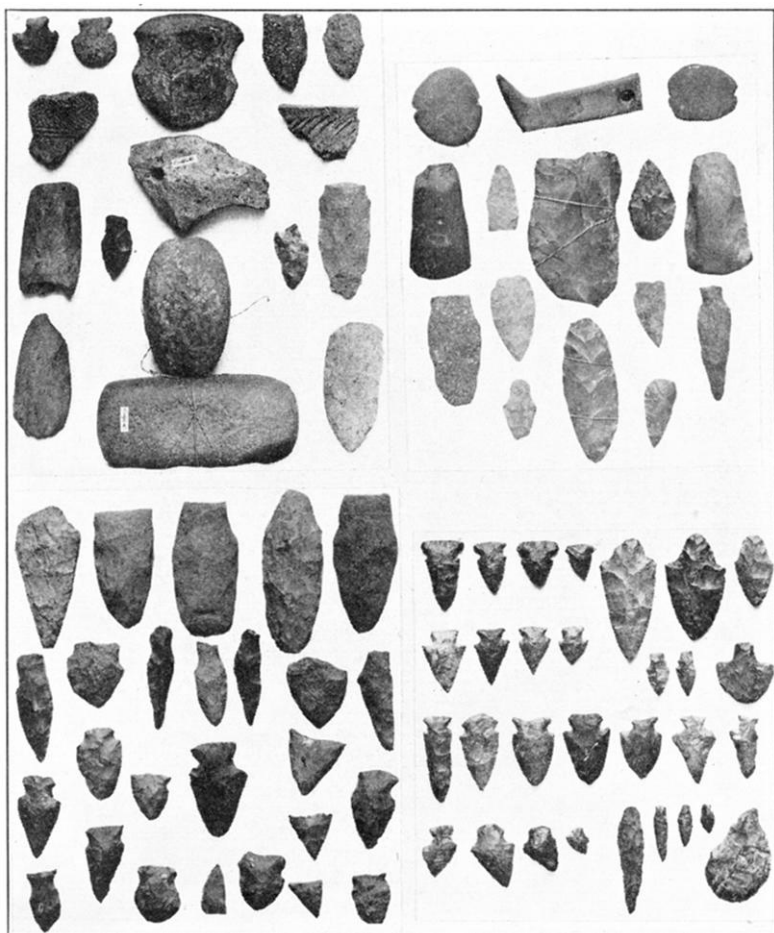


FIG. 56.—Archaic Algonkian artifacts, including blades of argillite and rhyolite, from Site 21. Park and Cowles Collection.

made of jasper (lower left, fig. 55). Just above, from the same collection, are archaic Algonkian points, small drills, and a one-holed pendant from the site at the mouth of the creek.

On the high ground is a burial place that may belong to a site on the other side of the river. Let us ferry over to Site 21. Here was a village of considerable extent between the highway and river on the Park farm. Two typical collections made here are in the Museum, the larger one gathered by Alvarado Park during a period of forty years' residence on the site. Many small artifacts were gathered after a flood which removed a foot or more of previously deposited silt as far back as the first terrace, at which time the neighbors joined in the "flint harvest" as it was called. Much is scattered and no notes were ever made by these early collectors, but we have the benefit of the more recent work of Ellsworth Cowles. Beginning at the river bank and working east to the crest of the hill, "one may find evidence of all cultural periods, belonging to this region, and little or no evidence of contact with traders or Europeans." The village site proper does not appear to extend east of the highway, and present-day collectors seem to find most near the crest of the terrace one hundred feet from the river. There are many steatite fragments, as a rule found near or on the hill, also many stone implements, pecked and chipped, and every type of celt. Hoes, long pestles (one with a supposed bird effigy at the end), and large mortars show agricultural habits. The soil here is deep and light, well suited to aboriginal use. Figure 56 shows the leaf-shaped and hafted blades and spears, *notched* sinker stones, a broken bird stone showing evidence of use as a whetstone, crude blades of argillite, long one-sided spears of early Algonkian type; also one-sided arrows, drills, and other articles of unusual shapes. These figures deserve close study. Figure 57 shows what its collector calls "a masterpiece of flint chipping." Two have been found

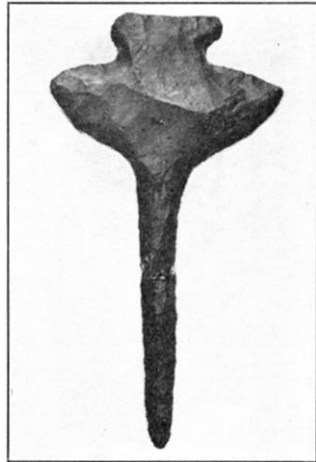


FIG. 57.—Winged drill(?); reduced one-half. Cowles Collection.

here. It is problematical because each skilled archaeologist who has seen it (and they are many), has attributed to it a different use. Is it a winged or hafted drill, a woman's hairpin, or a blanket fastener? The collector will be glad to label it correctly. Most of the pottery shown in figure 58 is Algonkian, although A is a true Andaste form with the deep collar, and B shows Iroquois influence.

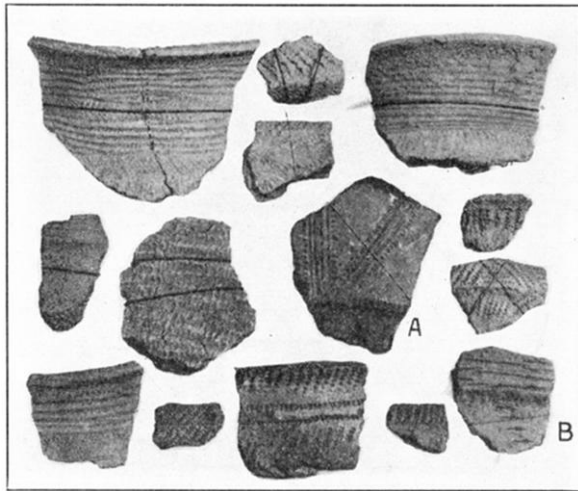


FIG. 58.—Potsherds from the Park Collection; A and B Andaste, the rest Algonkian.

The smallest sherds are reversed to show the interior rim decoration. This was all washed to the surface. No burials having been found near by, conjecture placed the cemetery across the river, unless it was washed away as has been the case with some sites farther up the stream.

Another distinct village site (No. 22) is near Litchfield station, a half-mile farther up the river, which makes us wonder if the aboriginal inhabitants did not use every foot of the river bank on both sides. Here again the Algonkian culture is plainly evident (see fig. 56, lower left corner), materials mostly local or of great age. The beveled celt is particularly notable, though occasionally found in the region surveyed. The lower implement the collector, Ellsworth Cowles, calls "a hand pestle, square in section with pits

for finger grips on four sides." The large scraper of common field stone which may have been hafted, the small one of rhyolite, the argillite blades, one with a curious projection near the point, the steatite, and the potsherds speak for themselves. On Site 23 Cowles found a refuse pit, uncovered during a flood though on the highest terrace, with great masses of river shells, animal bones split for marrow, firestones, steatite fragments with serrated edge like that at the mouth of Cayuta Creek, and considerable pottery, notably a small pot filled with bones and packed inside another. In spite of careful handling both pots fell to pieces. Close by was a very long effigy pestle, similar to one found on the Park site. Hammers of conglomerate, sinker stones, both chipped and cut, arrow points of different cultures, some extremely crude and others showing the expert art of the Iroquois, prove this to be a reoccupied site.¹ This was examined by Warren K. Moorehead.

At the extreme right of the map, marked "camp and village sites," is a rather extensive site, in historic times called Maughatawanga, or more precisely Mauch-at-wau-gum (red bank). While in use in the days of the early explorers, it evidently knew very early occupation on both sides of the State Line, and will bear further investigation. There are two river terraces here, the artifacts being found mostly on the lower. The majority are Algonkian with little evidence of contact or trade influence, excepting one fine obsidian spear point found by Mr. Lang. Note the crude workmanship of the grooved axes shown (fig. 59). Some lapstones are of an unusual type with a deep round hole in the center. There are many specimens from this site in the Lang and Cowles collections, a few ornaments and some ceremonial objects, although not

¹ Some adjacent sites just beyond the limit of our proposed survey were explored twenty years or more ago by Mr. Percy L. Lang of Waverly, one of our pioneer field workers, who has the largest private collection, made by himself and covering a territory somewhat more extensive than that shown in the map, but along the same lines. Of the region he explored Mr. Lang says, "This territory should be studied and investigated systematically and intensively that all things pertaining to the Indian may be discovered and preserved." The discovery and investigation of many sites was begun by M. P. Murray and G. T. Ercanbrack, with whom were later associated not only Mr. Lang, but Dr. C. H. Ott, whose collection has long been a part of the Tioga Point Museum collection; and I. P. Shepard whose geological knowledge of the valley has been of great assistance.

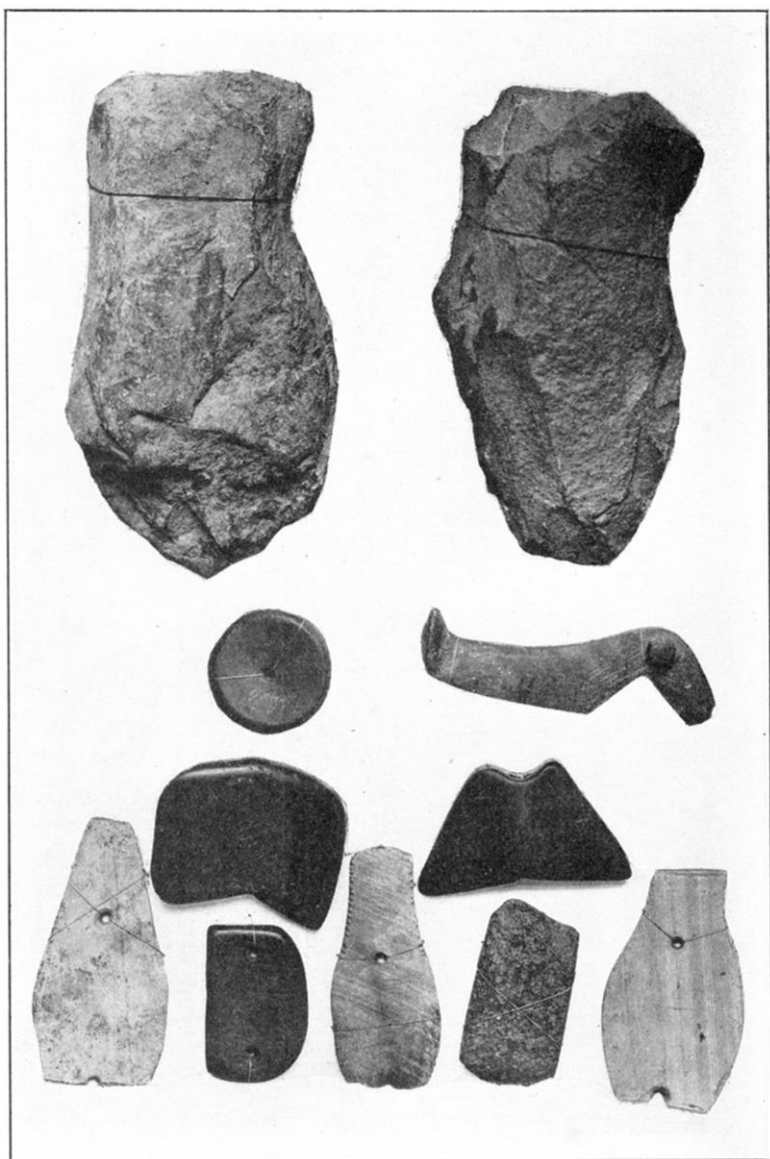


FIG. 59.—Ceremonials and Algonkian grooved axes from Maughatawanga and Nichols. Lang Collection.

in the profusion evident on the site farther east at Nichols, now practically washed away. We reproduce a Nichols group (fig. 59, lower half) from the Lang collection. This village was on high ground on the east side of the mouth of Wappasena Creek, with a burial site on the flats; indeed, as Mr. Lang says, "There is not a

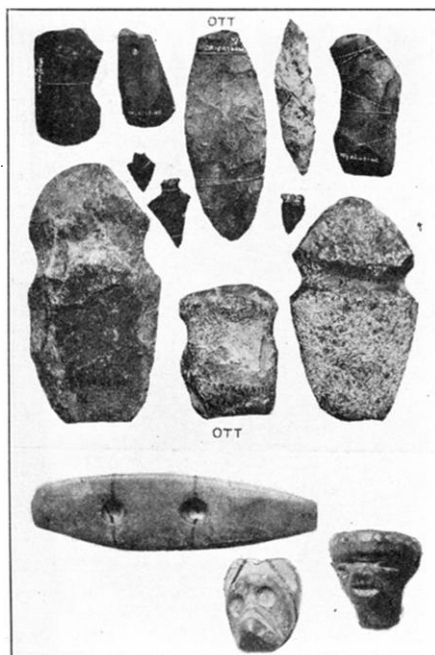


FIG. 60.—Objects from Wyalusing: Algonkian artifacts, a stone pipe ornamented with a dog face, Seneca pottery pipe.

locality along these rivers where a contributing stream appears that does not bear evidence of Indian occupation, from which many valuable and interesting specimens have been taken."

[An Indian trail running along Wappasena Creek passed to the head waters of Wyalusing Creek at the mouth of which, in the lower part of Bradford County, were Andaste and archaic Algonkian villages. The few specimens from these sites are of unusual interest. Of the stone pipe we know nothing except that it has been pronounced Algonkian, also ceremonial. The earthenware pipe has

its mate in the Dewey collection, made, Mr. Parker says, by a Seneca Indian three hundred and fifty years ago. This collector made no notes, but the crude axes and other artifacts in figure 60 from the Ott collection were all found in one field on the high bluff near the Fair Grounds, later known as an Andaste site. Wyalusing deserves careful study, for the sites are many and of widely separated periods. There are several groups from there in Tioga Point Museum, but very much more is scattered, unlabeled, and neglected. It boasts a higher culture than Teaoga, with its grooved axes, effigy pipe, copper celt, and other unusual artifacts.]

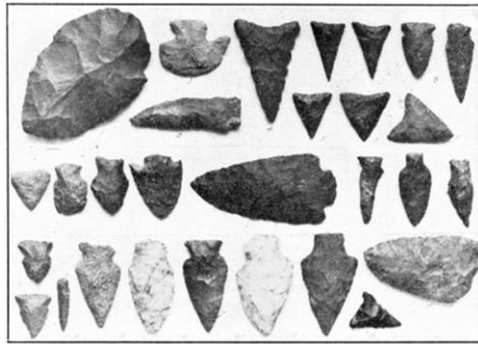


FIG. 61.—Algonkian artifacts from the Edgecomb Site; reduced one-half.
Ellsworth Cowles Collection.

Crossing the bridge near Nichols, we will turn west to Site 24 at the mouth of Ellis Creek, which is about opposite the Park farm site, where much has been found for the last fifty years, but of which there is no record. Here there was a large burial site, possibly established by the early occupants across the river. We regret the lack of satisfactory data concerning this.

We soon strike the old trail up Cayuta Creek, now a highway. On Talmadge Hill collector Cowles reports an interesting camp site (No. 26), evidencing several periods of occupation and some trade influence, yielding blades, scrapers, and points of all cultures and material, shown in figure 61, description of which seems unnecessary. This is near a large spring, and here was also found a bell pestle, rare in this locality, and a small stone pendant which

Mr. Skinner says is peculiarly Lenapé or Delaware, a nearly perfect circle of black stone showing much wear, about one inch in diameter and one-fourth of an inch thick, the eyes drilled to a depth of about one-eighth of an inch, and outlines of the nose and mouth being scratched on, with a hole at the top drilled through from the front close to the edge. We have seen but one other, which came from a very old site on the trail leading from Elmira to Seneca Lake. Near this was what Cowles calls a summer camp site close to a group of springs, with chipped hoes, several pecked pestles, barbed and hafted points of argillite, rhyolite, and yellow jasper, hammer stones, drills, knives, and a stone bead of native workmanship. A short distance beyond, another camp site yields many Algonkian spear heads and a curious rectangular celt. From the Shipman farm nearby the Cowles collection in the Museum shows unusual artifacts—a broken butterfly-stone of highly polished green granite notched at each side after it was broken that it might still be used as a pendant, a rectangular celt, a short pestle, a spear head with spiral chip made from a flint pebble; truly a wondrous hillside, from which many implements have been carelessly scattered. Retracing our steps we cross Cayuta Creek and come to the town of Waverly, N. Y., within the limits of which have been collected a few unusual artifacts, seemingly all Algonkian; e.g., an argillite winged drill, the only one in the Museum. Note the bird-stone ceremonial (fig. 65) from the collection of Dr. Tucker, found along the old Indian trail which is now the road to Valley View Club House. No doubt this point, commanding so much of the valley, was used by Indians for signal fires.

Abbott in his *Primitive Industry* tells of large mortars for common use, and such an one near a spring on Waverly Street, too heavy to move, is four feet square, about eighteen inches high, and with the depression six inches deep; whether a community mill or washtub who shall say?

Here we have left the Susquehanna and returned to the valley of the Chemung, concerning which we insert data from the late L. D. Shoemaker of Elmira, who for twenty years made an intensive study of the region from Waverly to Corning (forty miles) and from

Elmira to Seneca Lake. The annotated results of his untiring work should be of value to archaeologists in New York State as well as hereabouts. He says:

The Chemung has always been a turbulent stream, and its banks and adjacent territory show four distinct river terraces, indicating its former course and expanse over a period of hundreds if not thousands of years. On the higher terrace, now nearly half a mile from the present channel, has been found little else than rough blades and celts of argillite; on the second and third, the rhyolite knives, spears, barbed points, steatite and long pestles of Algonkian culture. On the

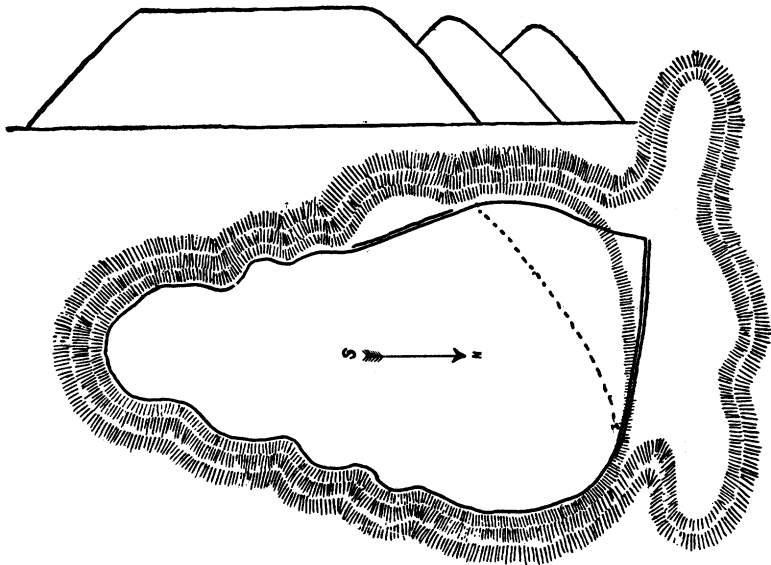


FIG. 62.—Outline of Spanish Hill and sketch of supposed fortifications of Carantouan on its top.

second terrace on pre-used sites, were found beautiful notched flint arrows and spears distinctly different from those of earlier periods, highly polished celts, butterfly and other ceremonial stones, noticeable absence of steatite, pottery of varying types. On the flats bordering the river as it runs today were the undisputed remains of the Iroquois and their later contemporaries or tributary tribes.

Mr. Shoemaker investigated all the supposed Andaste sites, and wrote an exhaustive description of Fort Hill at Elmira and its surroundings. We believe the three Andaste towns mentioned by Champlain may have been Fort Hill, Chemung, and Spanish Hill.

We now approach Spanish Hill, a drift mound "deposited when

the glacier was receding from this region," its intrenchments mentioned by travelers of 1795-1804 and others as "Spanish Ramparts" (source of name unknown). The traveler of 1795 describes it as "a mountain in the shape of a sugar loaf, about 100 feet high, with level top, on which are remains of intrenchments. One perpendicular breastwork is yet remaining, plainly indicating a parapet and ditch." In 1833 the visitor found "the remains of a wall which runs around the whole exactly on the brow, and within a deep ditch or intrenchment running round the whole summit." The double lines in the diagram indicate portions still clearly defined, evidently made much higher to protect those places most easily assailed. The dotted line indicates possibly an extra palisade for greater security, or protection for a covered way down the northern slope to a spring, further indicated by a deep cut seemingly artificial. The fortification seems to differ from the palisade work of the Iroquois.

As to the fortification and occupation of Spanish Hill (Site 27), we have been chiefly concerned with unwritten history, and, lacking space, had thought to leave final discussion as to the location of Champlain's Carantouan to some expert who would visit it in fair weather and make convincing "scientific investigations." But since our name has been connected with it and our decisions questioned, we are disposed to remember our research twenty years ago, when, inspired by reading Parkman and Brodhead, we endeavored to obtain definite information concerning the Andaste. We read Champlain's wonderful Journal in the original French. A note in this original edition said: "Carantouannai, there is reason to believe that these are the same as the Andastes." We visited General Clark, saw his correspondence with Parkman and Brodhead, and, guided by him, made a study of the old maps and some Jesuit Relations (Lalemant and Ragueneau) and were ready to agree with his decision placing Carantouan—the town to which Champlain sent Brulé¹—on Spanish Hill. "The size of this work (Carantouan)," said Gen. Clark, "would accommodate the number of warriors and their families as given by Brulé, and no other fortified work in all that section of the country approaches anywhere near the requirements of Brulé's estimate."

¹ See Parkman's *Pioneers of France in the New World*.

The failure of the Susquehanna Archeological Expedition to find real evidence of a village on the hill was disappointing, but was no doubt due to the wet weather as well as the fact that the surface has been scoured by collectors for a hundred and twenty-five years.

Spanish Hill, from name to aboriginal occupation, guards its secret well. We know it was fortified, as shown by the accompanying diagram made during the lifetime of the oldest residents in the vicinity (fig. 62). We accept the decision of Mr. Shoemaker, who, at Mr. Moorehead's suggestion, made careful investigations in the early spring and late fall. He made only slight excavations, but found every evidence, on the surface, of a long-continued village site—darkened earth, shell heaps, corn caches, flint chips, and various implements. His observations are on record in the Museum. Bushels of potsherds have been gathered, both Algonkian and Iroquois. We concede that the group of artifacts from the top of the hill, shown in figure 63, is not distinctively Andaste. We can not decide the culture of the unusual metate (B in fig. 64) or of Mr. Lang's unique sandstone pipe with its concentric rings of drilling. The ossuary or cemetery, known as early as 1806, has not as yet been found; but no real search has been made except that by the Susquehanna Archeological Expedition. We are not ready to admit that our conclusions are based on "unscientific grounds," and hope it may yet be proven even to the theorist that the last Andaste stands were on Spanish Hill, Fort Hill, and at Chemung, all natural strongholds, easily fortified, on the border of the territory of the invincible Iroquois.

Let us skirt the foot of the hill and look on the Chemung River flats for indications of an older occupation than that of the Cayuga, whose town in 1763 was known as Ganatocherat (Site 28). From the quantities of artifacts collected here, this site knew long occupation. But in all the collections studied we have found absolutely nothing to prove this an Andaste site as Dr. Donehoo theorizes; nor have we any evidence of the Andaste village that he has suggested might be found between Spanish Hill and the Andaste cemetery on Upper Queen Esther's Flats. The Pittsley collection

in the Museum and the Landon private collection are probably the largest made here; Mr. Lang has all the large implements of a

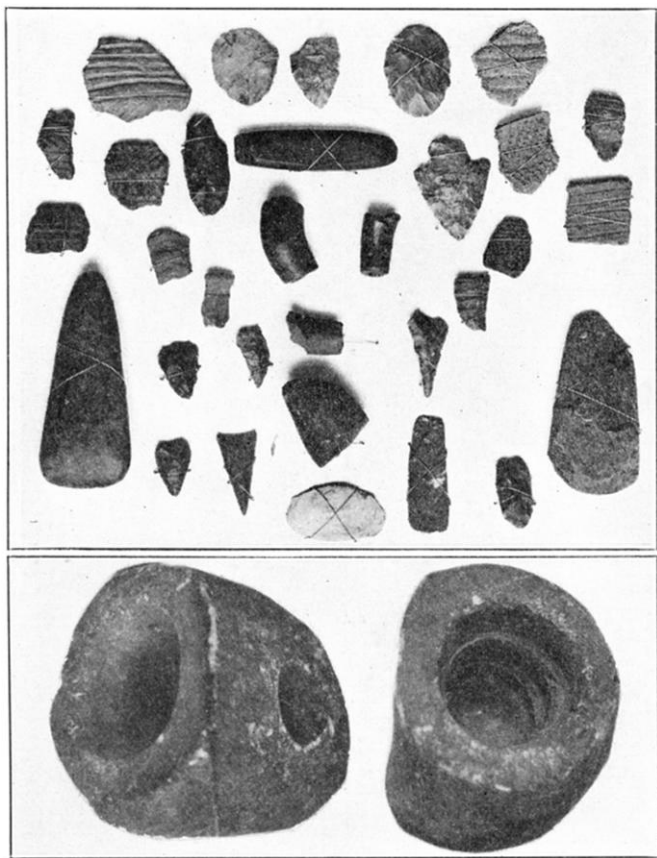


FIG. 63.—Artifacts from Spanish Hill; the pipe is of sandstone, and of the size here represented.

long used village site, the most unusual being a deep oval metate, not reproduced, also large scrapers shown in figure 65. There are also relics in I. P. Shepard's collection in the Museum, and in Dr. Tucker's private collection, to our regret unlabeled and only partially examined. The Landon collection—as far as it has been possible to examine it—has many notched and stemmed long

points of the New Jersey type, no argillite or rhyolite, but several of the rough, thick, triangular points classed by Abbott as pre-historic. Many resemble those found at the mouth of Cayuta Creek, and one has a drilled perforation about one third of the length from the base. Figure 66 has a club head or short pestle

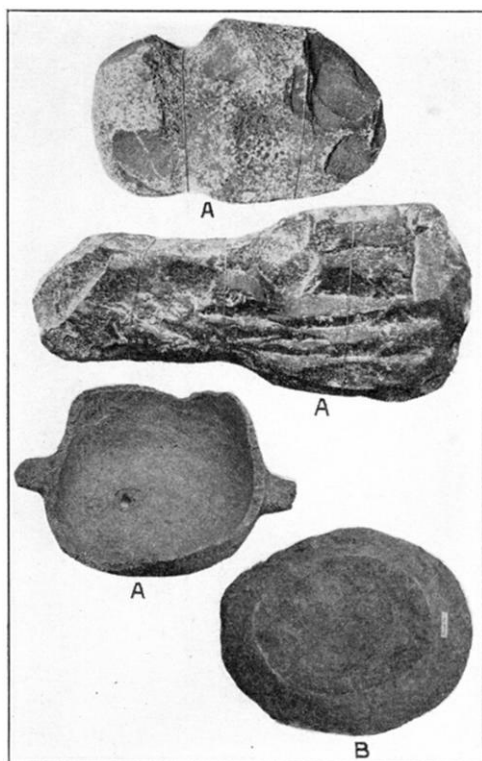


FIG. 64.—Objects from Chemung sites: A, Algonkian axes and a “dead” steatite dish; B, a small stone mortar or metate 12 in. in diameter.

with diagonal groove found on this site, a rare type. There is a very small proportion of Iroquois points from this site, but quantities of Algonkian potsherds.

Exploring along the north bank of the Chemung, on a high terrace that was once the bank of the river now a quarter of a mile distant, at Sullivan’s Eddy, Mr. Lang discovered an old village

site (No. 29) undoubtedly archaic Algonkian, with little evidence of later occupation. This site abounded in rough implements, some of which are shown in figure 64 (marked A). Note the "dead" steatite dish. Following the old Indian trail, still discernible at intervals, we find numerous camp sites along the river, a distinct village site (No. 30) at the mouth of Wyncoop Creek, and west of Chemung village, on another old river terrace, a site (No. 31) easily determined from Mr. Lang's investigations of twenty years ago to be that of a palisaded town of fair extent protected on one side by the creek. Corn caches and other evidences of permanent occupation have led us to believe this was one of the three Andaste towns mentioned by Champlain. Unfortunately there are no labeled artifacts from this site, which should have had more careful investigation with recorded data. The ground just covered, extending to the western limit of our survey, has been explored by Lang, Shepard, Pittsley, Coleman, and Cowles, some of their collections being shown in figures 65 and 66, and we believe much more may be found in the private collection of Dr. Tucker—unclassified however.

We are not sure whether the site at Sullivan's Eddy or the palisaded town was "Old Chemung." Here we cross the bridge and survey the south bank, finding as before a village site at the mouth of every creek and some between, evidencing occupation at different periods. Wilawana (Site 32) comes first, of which we know little in prehistoric times, but it is frequently mentioned in early archives. Yet many collectors have here found prehistoric relics (some shown in the lower part of fig. 65).

Perhaps no collection in Tioga Point Museum has a greater variety of pre-Iroquoian types than that of E. S. Coleman, collected entirely from both banks of the Chemung River between Wilawana and Spanish Hill, largely at Sites 30 and 33. Triangular celts, chipped flint blades, hafted, barbed and bifurcated arrows, many of rhyolite, soapstone fragments, broken ceremonial objects, and Algonkian potsherds abound (fig. 66). Dr. Tucker shows a plain elbow pipe from Chemung, and Cowles a Catawba pipe (both in fig. 65) found near the historic village site of the Tutelo. Before

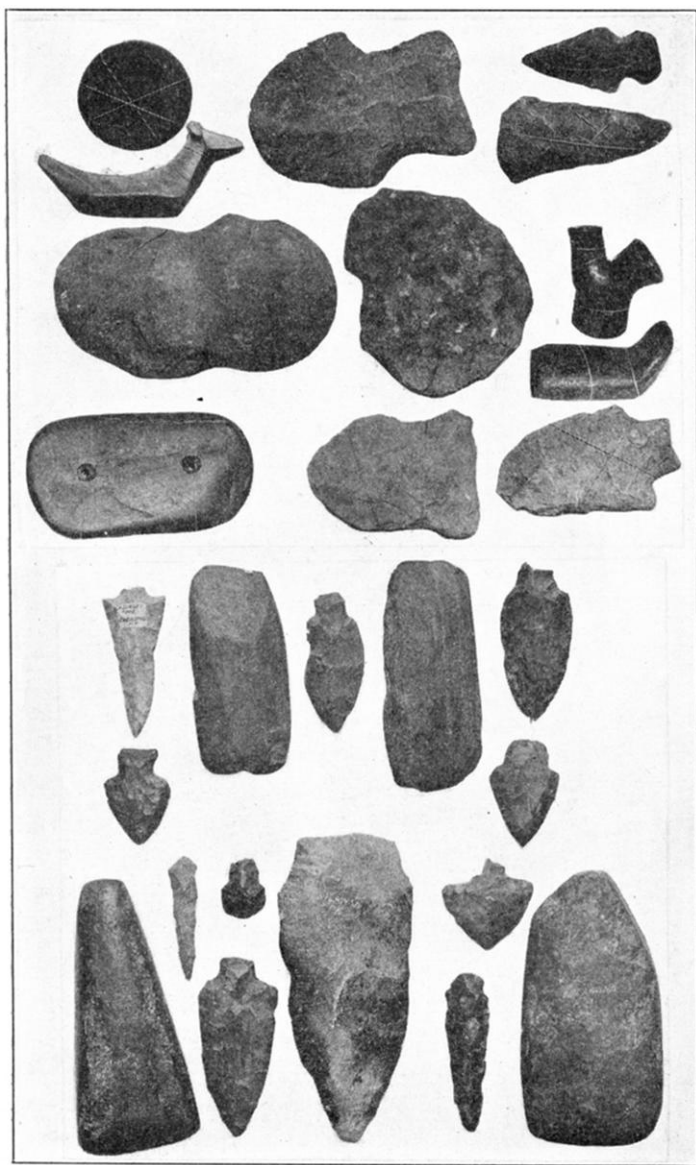


FIG. 65.—Algonkian artifacts and Tutelo pipe.

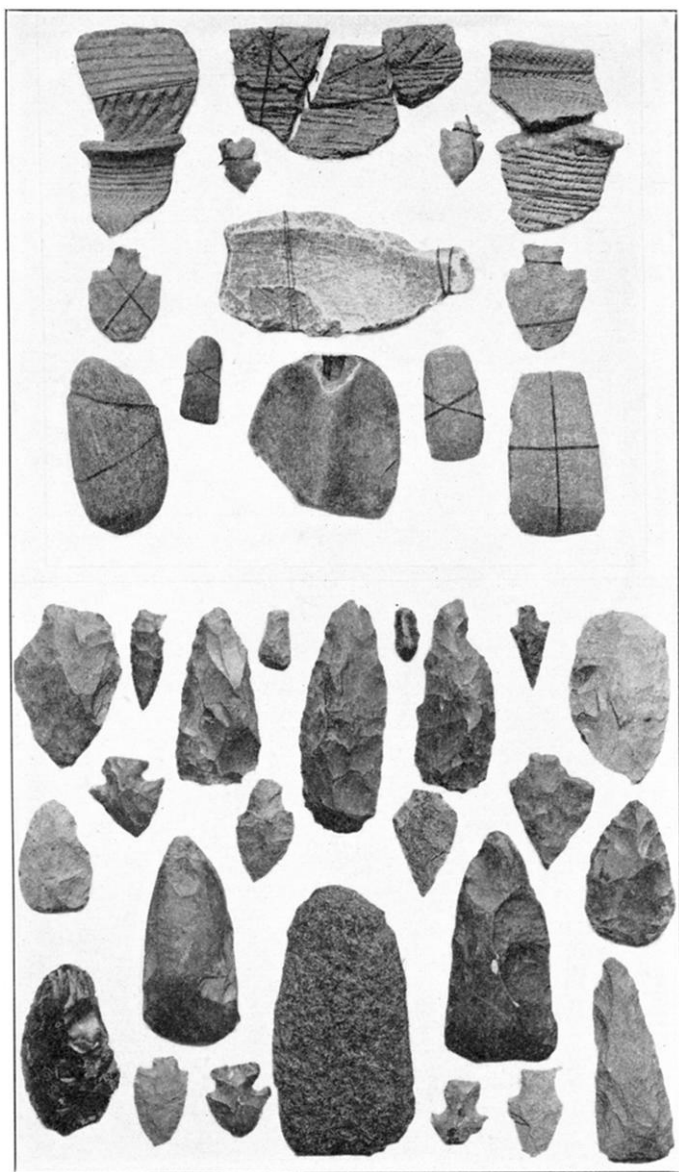


FIG. 66.—Artifacts from the Coleman Collection, principally Algonkian but including one Iroquoian potsherd; reduced one-half.

reaching the last-mentioned, we pause at Queen Esther's Glen, a curious cleft in the rocks, whence came the rude two-holed ceremonial object in figure 65. Next comes the Elsbree farm (Site 35) where some years ago, in excavating for a foundation, graves were found which Mr. Lang investigated and thus describes:

Here I disinterred a number of skeletons that disclosed haste and lack of care in burial; a ditch having been dug and remains thrown in without order, 'seemingly indicating epidemic, massacre, battle or some other calamity. The ditch was V-shaped and skeletons compressed in apex; no artifacts were found in association.

Mr. Lang has remarked that between this spot and the river, both up and down stream, there are surface indications of Indian occupancy prior to the Iroquois, though some specimens show the culture of the latter.

The Tutelo town of 1743 was in the angle of the mouth of the creek which still bears the same name. The Siouan tribes of Tutelo and Saponi, and the Algonkian Conoy were transients under the Iroquois régime. Close to this place the mountains come to the river's edge. We will cross and turn toward Athens, not without mention of a burial site in Keystone Park, midway between the rivers, discovered some years ago, investigation of which was not permitted. Along the east bank of the Chemung on the old Tyler farm we pass another village site (No. 36) which occupied the upper river terrace, every vestige of the artifacts from which is scattered, and only scanty verbal records of them remain. Here the boy collectors of twenty years ago gathered their arrow points, stoned the pottery to pieces, and seldom preserved a single curio.

In reviewing our survey, we conclude that it is most evident that these broad, fertile river flats invited to occupancy all aborigines who were agriculturally inclined, as there are no implements more in evidence than those used for cultivating and grinding maize. It is increasingly evident that we have only lightly touched the borderland of scientific investigation and visualized for the reader but a small part of the available artifacts.

We have reached the end of the trail; and here on this very ground where Brant held many a council, where for long years

prisoners were brought en route to the land of the Iroquois, where the British, the Tory, and the red man assembled to embark for the tragic descent on Wyoming, here today is Tioga Point Museum established to preserve the memory of the participants in all this vivid history and maintained for the benefit of the student of anthropology and archaeology.

TIOGA POINT MUSEUM,
ATHENS, PA.